

PROGRESS OF GREAT SOUTH

Statistics Show Amazing Strides In Every Direction.

SHE LEADS THE WORLD

Present and Future of the South as Viewed by the Philadelphia North American.

When the history of the United States in the nineteenth century shall be right-ly written there will be few chapters more interesting than those that tell of the recovery of the South from the effects of the Civil War. Even the men who lived in the North during the quar-ter century in which the good work went on have very little knowledge or appreciation of the true character of the achievement. But the matter de-merits attention, for the Southern peo-ple are our people, and both the senti-mental and commercial interests of all Americans are involved with the pros-perity of the South.

It has been said truthfully that no other land in modern times, with the exception of Ireland, has been so im-merged and covered with desolation as the South at the end of the Civil War. Not only was the wealth of the region gone, but probably 300,000 of the best men had been slain and a mil-lion or more had been forced by neces-sity to begin life in other parts of the world. It was from this state of things that the start was made toward the new South of the first years of the twentieth century. All the available assets were a fertile soil, a practical monopoly of the power to grow cotton, and the same brave spirit that impelled the people to mira-cles of valor on the battle field. Sta-tistics are apt to be repellent, but the tale of what the South has done cannot be fairly told without them, and this is one of the cases in which dry figures are really charged with something like power of eloquence.

Take a few examples: How many Americans know that the population of the Southern states this year is quite one-sixths of the population of the nation in 1860? The capital invested in manufactures in the Southern states this year is \$2,000,000,000; but the capital so invested in all the rest of the country in 1880 was but \$2,500,000,000. The South has made amazing strides forward in manufactures. She is fast becoming her quality as a distinctively agricultural region. Pennsylvanians who do not closely regard such matters rarely think of the South as an ironmaker. But Alabama is now producing as much iron as Pennsylvania did a quarter of a century ago. In 1887 the South made but a trifle more than 800,000 tons. Last year she made 3,500,000 tons. The South has about one-half the known iron ores of the United States. A great steel industry has sprung up in Ala-bama within the last ten years, and for the claim is urged that it produces better steel rails than the North and at lower cost. And the South has the coal with which to manipulate the iron. In 1880 about 42,000,000 tons of bitumi-nous coal was the output of the entire country. Last year the Southern states alone produced 84,000,000 tons. The South has mined 572,000,000 tons of soft coal in the last ten years, and the pro-duction is continuously increasing. We are not used to thinking of the South as a grain producer, but the corn crop in the last census year was worth \$225,-000,000; the wheat and oats and hay crop about \$120,000,000 and the potato crop \$12,000,000. In 1906 these crops, with tobacco, rice and rye added, were worth \$612,000,000. The production has increased in some cases at the rate of 100 per cent right along for a series of years. All indications point to an un-broken progress for the future. The entire nation could be fed upon Southern products properly tilled.

But the banner crop of the South, of course, is cotton. In this it beats the world. India and Egypt grow cotton, and all the tropical lands are trying to grow it; but the world depends for three-quarters of its supply upon our Southern States. It is one of the most curious of all the freaks of nature,

or, better, one of the most noteworthy of all the arrangements of Providence, that this one region, of all the surface of the globe, should be the very best for the production of this staple. The crop in 1860 was 833,000,000 pounds. Last year it was 4,927,000,000 pounds. Think what that means to the South in dollars that enrich the people and stim-ulate all kinds of commerce! For the last six years the world's production of gold and silver was worth \$2,500,000,000, but the cotton crop in the same period was worth \$3,609,000,000. Thus the South had a better source of wealth in its cotton fields than if it had owned every gold and silver mine in the world. In the value of the crop here given is included the worth of the seed, which in 1906 was \$75,000,000. A few years ago the seed was thrown away. The South is learning how to utilize its waste products. In the time to come, with scientific agriculture, it will grow two bales of cotton where now it grows one. The Southern people will rival the North in wealth by the time we reach the hundredth anniversary of the attacks on Fort Sumter.

The South is gaining wealth from the manufacture of its own cotton. Twenty years ago the Southern mills spun but one-fourth of the quantity of cotton used in northern mills. Today they spin quite as much as the mills in the North. In 1880 the number of Southern spindles was 667,000. Now it is nearly 10,000,000. The South has more money invested in cotton mills than the whole country had in 1880, and it consumes twice the cotton consumed by the nation in that year. Carry the compar-ison a little farther. The South makes more pig iron than the whole country made in 1880; it makes three times as much coke, it produces more petroleum, it has one-third more lumber products, it exports more material to foreign lands, it has almost as much railroad mileage, and it has farm products 25 per cent greater. In short, in many important particulars the South is now richer than all the rest of the country

(Continued on page 3)

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HALL TONIGHT

There is a great deal of interest man-ifest in the entertainment to take place at the Improvement Club hall tonight. Miss Lilian Nelson, a finished soprano soloist, together with Miss Lena Conkling, will furnish all that can be desired in the vocal line.

The farce is everything that can be desired in the way of a side-splitter. Mrs. Rollins and Mrs. Hanford in their contest of wits as to who shall be the "leading lady," will appear at their best.

There will be splendid instrumental music, splendid dancing, and splendid refreshments, and there is a promise of a splendid crowd.

Following is the program:

Overture.....Band  
Piano Solo, Impromptu.....Rheinhold  
Miss Lilian Nelson  
Solo, O Dry Those Tears.....Riego  
Miss Lena Conkling  
(With clarinet obligato by Casper Mims)  
Monologue.....In Imminent Peril  
Mrs. Rollins  
Solo, Love's Dreamland.....Rodney  
Miss Nelson  
Music, (a) Thou Art so Near and yet so Far  
(b) Robin Adair  
Brass Quintette  
Solo, A Gypsy Maiden, L.....Parker  
Miss Conkling  
Quartette, The Dixie Kid.....Adam Giebel  
Miss Conkling, Mrs. Horton  
Mr. Tylander, Mr. Conkling  
Solo, Little Boy Blue.....Nevin  
Miss Nelson  
Music, Rocked in the Cradle of the  
Deep.....Knight  
Brass Quintette  
Farce—"The Serenade"  
Mercedes (a widow).....Mrs. Rollins  
Juanita (her sister).....Mrs. Hanford  
Opera Singer.....Mr. Conkling  
His Wife.....Mrs. Horton  
General admission 25c; children 25c;  
admission to dance 25c; refreshments  
extra.

The doors will be open at 7:30, and the entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Everybody come and enjoy the treat of the season.

Mrs. A. Richardson left Wednesday for a visit with relatives at Eldridge.

FLORIDA GAINS BY CONTRAST

Conditions of the East Coast Are the Most Favorable.

OLAF OLESON WRITES

Emphasizes the Need of Socialist Conditions in the South. A Very Interesting Letter.

Coming from St. Lucie county with its pineapple fields and orange groves, going north through Georgia and Ten-nessee, through acres upon acres of corn and cotton, one cannot help notic-ing the difference in the houses and pre-sumably in the living of the East Coast fruit growers and the cotton and corn grower of the more northern states. While well kept, roomy and even pre-tentious houses are frequently seen through the pineapple belt, such houses are rarely seen in the cotton belt. The people who till these thousands of acres and help clothe the population of the world, live in tumble down shacks. Rarely a house is seen that looks as if prosperity reigns within. Seeing the men in the fields one cannot help recall-ing Millet's terrible picture, "The Man With the Hoe." Surely these people "work sore and gain nothing, live miser-able and know not why." This may be considered a superficial observation. Millet's hopeless, brutalized, almost in-human "man with the hoe" is an old world peasant. Surely our American farmer is far removed from such a state. For answer we turn to statistics and find the average yearly income of the American farmer is \$348. The East Coast farmer may congratulate himself upon being yet well above this average, but do not forget our brother farmer of the older states. The econ-omic forces evident in the tumble down shacks of the cotton growers are at work wherever capitalism and monopoly reign.

Everywhere are seen the cotton spin-neries—the hope of the new South—newly erected brick buildings with nu-merous windows and ever belching smoke stacks and rows upon rows of neat little cottages exactly alike. Here at least is evidence of the benevolent activity of the capitalist. The incen-tive of profits has here awakened the slumbering South, and given employ-ment to thousands of "hands." Again we turn to statistics—and the words burn themselves into one's heart. In the cotton mills of the South work 50,-000 women and children. The average life of each child after it enters the mills is four years. Child labor is that crime of the capitalist system which has awakened the protest of all reform-ers from President Roosevelt down to the yellow press writer. Why is nothing done? Why must those who do the work of the world, who raise the cotton and make it into cloth, live in misery and want? Why must they do without all that which makes life more than a mere animal existence? Why must the health and lives of American women and children be sacrificed and thereby the future of our race become endan-gered? There may be those who can look at the faces of the pale mill child-ren and upon these men with the hoe, and not heed these questions. But there are others who once having looked upon these faces can never forget them. The sun does not shine the same as be-fore, and the flowers do not bloom. As Upton Sinclair says: "They become as soldiers on a campaign, ever watchful and ready for battle against capitalism and monopoly—ready for the overthrow of the private profit system and the evils that are caused by it."

OLAF OLESEN.

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ST. LUCIE IS YOUNG, BUT SHE'S AMBITIOUS

Although St. Lucie is the youngest county in the State, having been formed by a division of Brevard county, the commissioners are determined that it shall not be behind the older counties in the way of public utilities. At the last meeting of the commissioners the mat-ter of purchasing a complete set of the

best improved road machinery came up and was thoroughly discussed. The relative cost of the machines is as follows: One traction engine, \$3,500; one grading machine, \$250.00, and one rock crusher, \$997.00. It is probable that the commissioners will purchase these machines and that road building throughout the county will be taken up with a vim.

It is also probable that a new public dock will be built, either by the county or by private subscription. Since the completion of the inside water-way from St. Augustine to Miami, there is a demand for a public dock to accom-modate the great number of small pleas-ure craft which will utilize this water-way during the winter season.

St. Lucie is the largest pineapple producing county in the State and her citrus fruit industry is rapidly increas-ing, and the farmers were never in bet-ter financial condition than at the pres-ent time.

The drainage canal, or rather a canal to take care of the overflow of water, northwest of the town of Fort Pierce, has opened up large tracts of excep-tionally rich vegetable lands. With the push and energy of the residents of St. Lucie it is safe to say that every inter-est of the county will be pushed for-ward as rapidly as possible. Investi-gate St. Lucie county.—Homeseeker.

Speaks From Experience.

Editor A. K. Wilson, of THE ST. LUCIE COUNTY TRIBUNE, is taking his first vacation in nine years. He has gone to the North Carolina mountains, being threatened with nervous prostration. Nine unbroken years of such work as Mr. Wilson does in getting out such a superior paper as THE TRIBUNE will get on to any man's nerves.—Times-Union.

Too Late for Publication.

The particulars of the death of Hon. R. E. Mims, notice of which was pub-lished in last week's TRIBUNE, arrived too late for publication this week but will appear in our next issue together with a sketch of his life

COME TO FLORIDA--- LEAVE THE MORTGAGE

A planter near Delray raised 1,300 crates of tomatoes on two and one-half acres of ground, which netted him \$1.50 per crate, or a total net profit of \$1,950. A two-hundred acre farm in the north would hardly net its owner as much. There are thousands of acres of land around Fort Pierce just as productive as that near Delray, and nearer the northern markets, that have never been cultivated and can be purchased at rea-sonable prices. Are you tired of trying to pay off that old mortgage in dairy farming? Haven't you been able to reduce the principal, lo, for these many years, growing oats, corn, etc.? If so, just close out the business and with the remaining dollars come to St. Lucie county, purchase a small piece of land adapted to growing vegetables, take the advice of successful planters, and soon you will have a "home of your own" and a good bank account.

Florida's Summer Climate.

If the people in the northern section of the country who have been suffering from the extreme heat of the past few weeks could be induced to come to Flor-ida and see for themselves how much more pleasant it is here than there it would result in thousands of them im-migrating to this State. Because our winters are so much milder than in the north the opinion generally prevails that the summers are also correspond-ingly warmer, hence many people are deterred from making their homes here. It does not seem to be understood that we are favored almost constantly with the trade winds from off the ocean or the gulf; that our nights are delight-fully cool and refreshing, and that sun-strokes are unknown here. The most effective advertising the State could have would be the wide dissemination of the actual facts regarding our sum-mer climate.—Florida Agriculturist.

Entertainment at White City.

The White City Improvement Club will entertain their friends Wednesday evening, August 21, by giving an en-tertainment, box party and dance in their hall to which everybody is in-vited. Admission free.

LESSONS FROM THE ANCIENTS

Parallelism in the Development of Ancient and Modern History

SOCRATES A SOCIALIST

Continuation of Article on Socialism in History, by E. T. R. Frupp, of White City Local.

Pursuing the parallelism in the devel-opment of ancient and modern civiliza-tions, we are forced to consider an illus-tration from Grecian history of one of the most illustrious of ancient worthies falling under the ban of capitalism.

So silent were historians and biog-raphers as to the real causes culmina-ting in the charges and verdict of death that our readers who have been students of history will be amazed on receiving the truth which has only recently been unearthed. And, strange as it may seem, present day publishers are as averse to declare it as were the biog-raphers of the early centuries before and after Christ.

That Plato—far from any desire to hide the facts—should not have been more explicit in setting forth the real causes leading to the martyrdom of Socrates, is easily accounted for—to be noticed later on.

We have thus gently introduced the name of the world's greatest martyr, save One; his life so pure, his philoso-phy so broad as to embrace all hu-manity; his heart so full of love for mankind that Justin Martyr named him the Pre-Christian Christian, which was endorsed by Irenaeus, Tertullian, Ori-gen, etc. Socrates was held in such high estimation by the most eminent Christian fathers for wisdom, piety and nobility of character, it becomes the present age, so conspicuous for socio-logical upheavals, to investigate the causes of his indictment and execution. The world is getting too heedless of the lessons of history, and is traveling blindly into the old pitfalls in the mad rush for the greed of mammon.

His accusers said: "Socrates is guilty of crime; first, for not worshipping the gods whom the city worships, and for introducing new divinities of his own; next, for corrupting the youth."

Socrates, it is said, refrained from speaking against existing institutions, but only the wrongs and abuses asso-ciated with them.

That of the divinities is too frivolous to speak of, yet it was calculated to prejudice a jury of the superstitious Athenians.

But the charge of corrupting the youth seems preposterous in the light of the verdict of posterity as to the character of Socrates and the uplift his philosophy gave to the world.

Yet from the standpoint of his accus-ers and the nobility they represented, there was a grain of truth in it. Let us see: In his talks, in private and in public, everywhere and to everybody, high and low, rich and poor, Socrates taught that all people should have an equal opportunity in life, equality of freedom and education and opportuni-ties for a full life.

He was not disturbed while these principles to all appearance were con-fined to talk, but it was different when his enemies discovered that Socrates was a member of an Eranos (labor union) where these principles were being carried into action. Socrates was a stone cutter by trade and had a right to membership. But many of the young nobility were attending the meetings and common table of the Eranos through the influence of their teacher, and these young students of philosophy, among whom was Plato, had imbibed a love of the co-operative brotherhood of these socialist unions at the Piraeus where the people were all workers.

Here they would discuss economic questions and the problems of govern-ment—for Socrates discarded all other philosophy for that of the practical life—quoting from J. Osborne Ward, "He frequented the common table." The great book, "The Republic of Plato," was a reminiscence of one of these con-vivial, at which time the brotherhood of the Athenian Thiasors (or Eranos) walked down to the Piraeus, by invita-

(Continued on page 4)